

next century. As Vice-President GORE estimated, "Here at Genentech alone, it will mean 150 new jobs for Californians."

Importantly, Mr. Speaker, the R&E Tax Credit not only promotes a healthy economy, it also stimulates additional research and experimentation. The savings gained by the biotechnology companies from the R&E Tax Credit allows them to meet significant human medical needs as expediently as possible. Genentech is a leader among United States firms in its unequivocal commitment to research and development investment, spending almost 50% of its total sales revenues on continuing research and development activities. The emphasis on research has, in part, enabled Genentech to offer the world a special insight into the disease of breast cancer. Approximately 45,000 women in the United States are affected by breast cancer every year. With the help of a new Genentech product, Herceptin, which is currently in the final clinical trial phase for the Federal Drug Administration (FDA), we may soon be able to fight cancer at a molecular level—a new and very promising breakthrough.

Genentech has completed its Herceptin research and is compiling data for the new drug application for FDA approval. The company hopes that Herceptin will be as successful as their drug Retuxin, which the FDA approved in November and is currently a significant weapon to patients battling non-Hodgkins lymphoma, a type of cancer which attacks the lymph nodes. The development of drugs such as Herceptin and Retuxin, however, come with a heavy price tag, as the average research cost for any one drug can cost over \$360 million.

Despite this expenditure, Genentech works hard to make its drugs available to patients, and it is my distinct pleasure to commend one of Genentech's humanitarian operations, its Uninsured Patient's Program. Through this program, Genentech is committed to make its market products available despite the limits of a patient's government or private insurance. Essentially, to the extent that a patient cannot afford a product, it is provided to them free of charge.

During his visit to Genentech, Vice-President AL GORE re-iterated the Administration's commitment to research with the 21st Century Research Fund, the "largest investment in civilian research and development in American history." The scientific community works together to produce the miraculous science that gives us our current technology and medical innovations. This 21st Century Research Fund includes the highest-ever increases in the budgets of the National Institute of Health and the National Science Foundation. As Vice-President GORE proclaimed, "Taken together, the \$31 billion in the 21st Century Research Fund will help us to cure deadly diseases; to find new sources of clean energy . . . to build the next generation of the Internet, moving 1,000 times faster than the current one; and to continue to explore the heavens."

I am extremely impressed by the efforts of Genentech and the biotechnology industry in the Bay Area. I have always believed that Genentech is a special place, a different kind of company, and I was pleased that Vice-President GORE commented upon the fact that of all the corporations he has visited, he had

not seen the diversity of faces that he observed at Genentech. And, as a federal legislator, I was especially affected by Vice-President GORE's words that, "In fact, Genentech's 3,200 jobs might not be here at all if our federal government had not invested in the research that led to the discovery of the DNA."

It is a meaningful and significant chain that connects our country to the high-tech industry, and Vice-President GORE wisely discerned that "More research and development means higher productivity, rising wages, and lower costs throughout our economy." Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues in this House for their efforts in support of funding research and development which has helped to move our country forward and make possible the exciting breakthroughs in science and technology which have furthered the progress of all of mankind.

It is with tremendous sense of excitement about the future and a profound hope that I urge my colleagues to join me in applauding the efforts of Genentech, Inc., and other American companies which are leaders in the scientific world through whose work we will step into the next century with strength, with courage, and with knowledge.

A HEARTFELT THANK YOU TO THE SHERMAN CONGREGA- TIONAL CHURCH

HON. SCOTTY BAESLER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 12, 1998

Mr. BAESLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my heartfelt thanks and continuing gratitude to the Sherman Congregational Church in Sherman, Connecticut, and indeed, my thanks to the entire town of Sherman, Connecticut.

Last March, Kentucky was struck by one of the worst natural disasters in recent memory. After nights of rain, streets became canals and roadways became rivers. Cars and trucks competed with boats and rafts for the right of way. Flood waters transformed neighborhood parks into tributaries as nature ran amok.

Members of the Sherman Congregational Church saw pictures of the devastation in Paris, Kentucky, and throughout Bourbon County, Kentucky. Their hearts went out to the families without homes, and the children without toys. The Church and the town of Sherman reached out to us—calling the Paris/Bourbon County Chamber of Commerce and offering their assistance. Truckloads of supplies were sent to help out the residents of Paris and Bourbon County. The response from Sherman was so great that Paris and Bourbon County were able to share those supplies with surrounding communities in need.

But the generosity did not end when the flood waters receded. In November, members of the Sherman Congregational Church called again, asking for the names, ages, and addresses for the families who were victims of the flood. More than 30 boxes arrived from Sherman containing gifts for 59 families, and the 119 children who lost so much in the flood.

Tragedies are eyeopening. They reveal a great deal about the human spirit. They teach

us about the value of things we often take for granted in our fast-paced workaday world. Natural disasters have a way of changing our smug assumptions about being self-made people who can live to ourselves and by ourselves. They teach us the value of friends and neighbors.

Centuries ago, someone asked the question, "who is my neighbor?" Although the word comes from an old English word meaning "near dweller," the proximity of people does not define neighborliness. It is the proximity of the human heart during a moment of crisis that perhaps defines it best.

I speak for thousands of Kentucky residents when I say that we are grateful that the town of Sherman reached out to us—as their neighbor. We are grateful for your friendship and for your concern, and we will never forget you.

DAYCARE FAIRNESS FOR STAY- AT-HOME PARENTS

SPEECH OF

HON. DIANA DeGETTE

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 11, 1998

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, as one of just a handful of mothers in the 105th Congress with young children, I know how difficult it is to find quality, affordable child care. That is why this resolution is particularly important to me. We must be supportive of parents who have the ability to stay home with their children and can afford to forgo a second income. However, the majority of American families with working parents rely on child care to help them care for their children.

Quality child care is critical for many families in this country. I am concerned that this resolution (H. Con. Res. 202) misrepresents how many children of preschool age have mothers in the labor force who rely on someone else to help them care for their children. The resolution includes statements which suggests that child care is not an issue for most American families. As families struggle to make ends meet, the reality is more parents are working full time, part time or looking for work than ever before. As a result, 60% of preschool aged children have mothers in the work force. The correct statistics demonstrate that quality, safe and affordable child care is vital for most American families. Even parents who forego an extra income often rely on child care, like parents day out programs, to help them. In 1996, 78% of all four year old were in non-parental care at least some part of the week.

Congressional legislation must address the needs of both working and stay at home parents to provide them with quality, safe and affordable child care regardless of their economic situation. A family where both parents work should not have to compromise its children's well-being due to poor child care choices. The ultimate goal of this Congress should be helping families, whatever their situation, provide the best possible care for their children. We need to support ALL parents in their child care choices.

PROTECTING AMERICAN TAXPAYERS FROM IRS SEIZURES

HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 12, 1998

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce important legislation to protect American taxpayers from wrongful and unnecessary IRS seizures.

My bill creates an independent panel of tax attorneys, certified public accountants, and enrolled agents to review all proposed IRS seizures. This panel would determine whether there are more appropriate means of collecting the unpaid taxes and will ensure that IRS agents have complied with the regulations related to seizures. Without approval of a majority of the panelists, IRS agents will not have the ability to place levies on taxpayers' homes, salaries, or assets.

In January, I held IRS forums in my district and was shocked to hear the horror stories in the testimonies of my own constituents. One after the other, stories of unwarranted pressure and direct intimidation of IRS agents were told, many of which included cases of seizures. In several situations, the agents also failed to adhere to established rules and regulations. Clearly, greater oversight of this abusive IRS practice is critical, and I have introduced this bill in response to the disturbing experiences many of my constituents have endured.

We have all witnessed the alarming stories of our fellow Americans before the Senate Finance Committee this fall. It was evident that in many cases levies and seizures have favored devices used to measure employee performance for status and promotion purposes, not for the interest of the taxpayer. More often than not, IRS agents have been pushed by their superiors to initiate more seizures to achieve promotions within the agency. As a result of new IRS procedures, the same superiors are now responsible for directly approving seizures for unpaid federal taxes.

Nearly 80% of Americans feel that the IRS has too much power. And while taxpayer rights are beneficial in many ways, they often do not go far enough. Without the means of enforcing these rights, the IRS will retain much of its power and American taxpayers will be forced to tolerate more abuses by the IRS.

Mr. Speaker, with this bill, Congress can respond to the problems the IRS has with seizures and levies that have ruined the lives of a great number of American taxpayers. The independent panel created in this bill will make the IRS accountable by stopping questionable seizures before they occur.

INTRODUCTION OF THE FARM SUSTAINABILITY AND ANIMAL FEEDLOT ENFORCEMENT ACT

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 12, 1998

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce legislation to address the most important source of water pollution facing our country—polluted runoff. A major compo-

nent of polluted runoff in many watersheds is surface and ground water pollution from concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs), such as large dairies, cattle feedlots, and hog and poultry farms. Under current Clean Water Act regulations, CAFOs are supposed to have no discharge of pollutants, but as a result of regulatory loopholes and lax enforcement at the state and federal levels, CAFOs are in reality major polluters in many watersheds. My bill, the Farm Sustainability and Animal Feedlot Enforcement (Farm SAFE) Act addresses these deficiencies. I hope my colleagues will join me in trying to address this significant threat to water quality and human health.

Included for the RECORD is an article from the San Francisco Chronicle describing water quality problems caused by dairies in the San Joaquin Valley of California. Contaminants associated with animal waste have also been linked to this summer's outbreak of *Pfiesteria* in Maryland and the death of more than 100 people from infection by cryptosporidium in Milwaukee. Although considered point sources of pollution under the Clean Water Act, little has been done at the federal or state levels to control water pollution from CAFOs.

In recent years, many family farms have been squeezed out by large, well capitalized factory farms. Even though there are far fewer livestock and poultry farms today than there were twenty years ago, animal production and the wastes that accompany it have increased dramatically during this period. And although farm animals annually produce 130 times more waste than human beings, its disposal goes virtually unregulated.

Farm SAFE will require large livestock operations to do their part to reduce water pollution. The bill will lower the size threshold for CAFOs, substantially increasing the number of facilities that will have to contain animal wastes. It will require all CAFOs to obtain and abide by a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. The bill improves water quality monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting so that the public knows which CAFOs are polluting. Farm SAFE addresses loopholes in the current regulatory program by requiring CAFOs to adopt procedures to eliminate both surface and ground water pollution resulting from the storage and disposal of animal waste. The bill also directs EPA, working with USDA, to develop binding limits on the amount of animal waste that can be applied to land as fertilizer based on crop nutrient requirements.

This legislation will restore confidence that we can swim and fish in our streams and rivers without getting sick. It will do much to address our number one remaining water pollution problem—polluted runoff. I hope the House will join me in the effort to clean up factory farm pollution.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle, July 7, 1997]

PAGE ONE—IN CENTRAL VALLEY, DEFIANT
DAIRIES FOUL THE WATER

(By Elliot Diring, Chronicle Staff Writer)

Central Valley dairies routinely defy pollution laws—fouling rivers and groundwater with waste from their cows—and state regulators say there is little they can do about it.

California is now the nation's leading dairy state, and most of the cows are in the Central Valley, creating as much natural waste as a city of 21 million. Yet the state agency

that is supposed to make sure they don't pollute the water has just one man on the job.

There is no telling how many miles of creek are being ruined, or how much drinking water could be lost to contaminants spreading silently underground. Regulators themselves are the first to admit that the situation is going from bad to worse.

While dairy herds keep growing, officials at the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board say that most of the valley's 1,600 dairies have never been inspected and that probably fewer than half follow the law.

"Individually and cumulatively, (dairies) pose a significant threat to surface and groundwater," concluded a 1995 report to the board urging a sixfold increase in regulatory staff.

"We were barely scratching the surface," said Larry Glandon, a dairy inspector who has since retired, leaving just one. "We knew it. Everybody knew it."

The unchecked pollution attests to the considerable muscle of California's leading agribusiness.

Statewide, a million-plus cows churn out \$3 billion worth of milk and cream a year, nearly twice the earnings of the state's No. 2 crop, grapes. In the past six years, dairy groups have contributed more than \$700,000 to state election campaigns, most of it to incumbents in the Legislature.

"Dairies have been rather untouchable," said Glandon, who was with the board for 16 years. "They have a lot of political significance in Sacramento. It's kind of understood."

Some dairies do their best to contain their wastewater—a rich brine of manure, urine and water that is supposed to be stored in a leak-resistant lagoon, then used to irrigate crops.

The idea is to recycle the wastes right on the farm. As long as there is enough cropland, and not too many cows, potentially harmful nutrients in the wastewater can be captured by the plants. In the right quantities, the nutrients don't harm the crops, but help them grow.

But all too often, regulators say, there are too many cows or not enough crops. Then, dairies simply let their wastes overflow—onto neighbors' fields, into roadside ditches, into creeks that feed rivers already degraded by other pollutants.

Perhaps a greater worry, they say, are findings not yet released suggesting a steady but invisible poisoning of water underground.

Industry spokesmen deny that violations are widespread.

"If they're saying they don't have the staff to go out and monitor, how can they make the statement that half are not in compliance? I question the accuracy of that statement," said Gary Conover of Western United Dairymen, the state's biggest dairy lobby.

"Over the last 20 years, the industry has come a long way to meeting its obligations under the law," Conover said. "I think all in all, the dairy has done a very good job of controlling their wastes."

Yet some dairy owners readily concede that in the grueling seven-day-a-week business of raising and milking cows, what's coming off the back end of the dairy is often little more than an afterthought.

"There's no way with the price of milk we get that we can afford to meet these rules," said one. "If they made all dairymen in California do that, I think milk prices would skyrocket."

The real problem, insist regulators, is power and money.

In 1988, when the Legislature set annual waste fees for factories, sewage plants and other dischargers, dairies were granted an